S-5052.1

SUBSTITUTE SENATE BILL 6864

State of Washington 59th Legislature 2006 Regular Session

By Senate Committee on Judiciary (originally sponsored by Senators Kline and Johnson)

READ FIRST TIME 02/03/06.

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- AN ACT Relating to offenders receiving the drug offender sentencing alternative; and amending RCW 9.94A.728 and 9.94A.660.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 4 **Sec. 1.** RCW 9.94A.728 and 2004 c 176 s 6 are each amended to read 5 as follows:
 - No person serving a sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter and committed to the custody of the department shall leave the confines of the correctional facility or be released prior to the expiration of the sentence except as follows:
 - (1) Except as otherwise provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be developed and promulgated by the correctional agency having jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits. Any program established

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- 1 pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release
- 2 credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred
- 3 from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county
- 4 jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent
- 5 in custody at the facility and the amount of earned release time. Ar
- 6 offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23,
- 7 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW
- 8 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits
- 9 or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that
- 10 results from any deadly weapon enhancements.
- 11 (a) In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent 12 offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or
- 13 after July 1, 1990, and before July 1, 2003, the aggregate earned
- 14 release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence. In the
- 15 case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex
- offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 2003,
- 17 the aggregate earned release time may not exceed ten percent of the
- 18 sentence.
- 19 (b)(i) In the case of an offender who qualifies under (b)(ii) of
- 20 this subsection, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifty
- 21 percent of the sentence.
- 22 (ii) An offender is qualified to earn up to fifty percent of
- 23 aggregate earned release time under this subsection (1)(b) if he or
- 24 she:
- 25 (A) Is classified in one of the two lowest risk categories under
- 26 (b)(iii) of this subsection;
- 27 (B) Is not confined pursuant to a sentence for:
- 28 (I) A sex offense;
- 29 (II) A violent offense;
- 30 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 31 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW
- 32 10.99.020;
- 33 (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 34 (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to
- 35 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with
- 36 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 37 (VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to

- violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor); and
- 3 (C) Has no prior conviction for:
- 4 (I) A sex offense;

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- 5 (II) A violent offense;
- 6 (III) A crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411;
- 7 (IV) A felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 8 10.99.020;
- 9 (V) A violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary);
- 10 (VI) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to 11 violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with 12 intent to deliver methamphetamine; or
- 13 (VII) A violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor).
 - (iii) For purposes of determining an offender's eligibility under this subsection (1)(b), the department shall perform a risk assessment of every offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department who has no current or prior conviction for a sex offense, a violent offense, a crime against persons as defined in RCW 9.94A.411, a felony that is domestic violence as defined in RCW 10.99.020, a violation of RCW 9A.52.025 (residential burglary), a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.401 by manufacture or delivery or possession with intent to deliver methamphetamine, or a violation of, or an attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to violate, RCW 69.50.406 (delivery of a controlled substance to a minor). The department must classify each assessed offender in one of four risk categories between highest and lowest risk.
 - (iv) The department shall recalculate the earned release time and reschedule the expected release dates for each qualified offender under this subsection (1)(b).
 - (v) This subsection (1)(b) applies retroactively to eligible offenders serving terms of total confinement in a state correctional facility as of July 1, 2003.
- (vi) This subsection (1)(b) does not apply to offenders convicted after July 1, 2010.
- 37 (c) <u>In no case shall an offender sentenced to the drug offender</u>

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sentencing alternative, RCW 9.94A.660, aggregate earned early release time exceeding one-third of the period of total confinement.

- (d) In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed one-third of the total sentence;
- (2)(a) A person convicted of a sex offense or an offense categorized as a serious violent offense, assault in the second degree, vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, assault of a child in the second degree, any crime against persons where it is determined in accordance with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon at the time of commission, or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed before July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;
- (b) A person convicted of a sex offense, a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or after July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;
- (c) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with community placement or community custody terms eligible for release to community custody status in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;
- (d) The department may deny transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section if the department determines an offender's release plan, including proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody or community placement;

1 (e) An offender serving a term of confinement imposed under RCW 2 9.94A.670(4)(a) is not eligible for earned release credits under this section;

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- (3) An offender may leave a correctional facility pursuant to an authorized furlough or leave of absence. In addition, offenders may leave a correctional facility when in the custody of a corrections officer or officers;
- (4)(a) The secretary may authorize an extraordinary medical placement for an offender when all of the following conditions exist:
- (i) The offender has a medical condition that is serious enough to require costly care or treatment;
- (ii) The offender poses a low risk to the community because he or she is physically incapacitated due to age or the medical condition; and
- 15 (iii) Granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in 16 a cost savings to the state.
 - (b) An offender sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole is not eligible for an extraordinary medical placement.
 - (c) The secretary shall require electronic monitoring for all offenders in extraordinary medical placement unless the electronic monitoring equipment interferes with the function of the offender's medical equipment or results in the loss of funding for the offender's medical care. The secretary shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed.
 - (d) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement under this subsection at any time;
 - (5) The governor, upon recommendation from the clemency and pardons board, may grant an extraordinary release for reasons of serious health problems, senility, advanced age, extraordinary meritorious acts, or other extraordinary circumstances;
 - (6) No more than the final six months of the sentence may be served in partial confinement designed to aid the offender in finding work and reestablishing himself or herself in the community;
 - (7) The governor may pardon any offender;
 - (8) The department may release an offender from confinement any

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time within ten days before a release date calculated under this
section; and

(9) An offender may leave a correctional facility prior to completion of his or her sentence if the sentence has been reduced as provided in RCW 9.94A.870.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender sentenced for a felony crime listed in RCW 9.94A.540 as subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of total confinement shall not be released from total confinement before the completion of the listed mandatory minimum sentence for that felony crime of conviction unless allowed under RCW 9.94A.540, however persistent offenders are not eligible for extraordinary medical placement.

- **Sec. 2.** RCW 9.94A.660 and 2005 c 460 s 1 are each amended to read 14 as follows:
- 15 (1) An offender is eligible for the special drug offender 16 sentencing alternative if:
 - (a) The offender is convicted of a felony that is not a violent offense or sex offense and the violation does not involve a sentence enhancement under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4);
 - (b) The offender has no current or prior convictions for a sex offense at any time or violent offense within ten years before conviction of the current offense, in this state, another state, or the United States;
 - (c) For a violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act under chapter 69.50 RCW or a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 RCW, the offense involved only a small quantity of the particular controlled substance as determined by the judge upon consideration of such factors as the weight, purity, packaging, sale price, and street value of the controlled substance;
 - (d) The offender has not been found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation detainer or order and does not become subject to a deportation order during the period of the sentence;
- 34 (e) The standard sentence range for the current offense is greater 35 than one year; and
- 36 (f) The offender has not received a drug offender sentencing

- alternative more than once in the prior ten years before the current offense.
 - (2) A motion for a sentence under this section may be made by the court, the offender, or the state. If the sentencing court determines that the offender is eligible for this alternative, the court may order an examination of the offender. The examination shall, at a minimum, address the following issues:
 - (a) Whether the offender suffers from drug addiction;
- 9 (b) Whether the addiction is such that there is a probability that 10 criminal behavior will occur in the future;
 - (c) Whether effective treatment for the offender's addiction is available from a provider that has been licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services; and
- 15 (d) Whether the offender and the community will benefit from the 16 use of the alternative.
 - (3) The examination report must contain:

- (a) Information on the issues required to be addressed in subsection (2) of this section; and
 - (b) A proposed treatment plan that must, at a minimum, contain:
 - (i) A proposed treatment provider that has been licensed or certified by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services;
 - (ii) The recommended frequency and length of treatment, including both residential chemical dependency treatment and treatment in the community;
- (iii) A proposed monitoring plan, including any requirements regarding living conditions, lifestyle requirements, and monitoring by family members and others; and
- 30 (iv) Recommended crime-related prohibitions and affirmative 31 conditions.
 - (4) After receipt of the examination report, if the court determines that a sentence under this section is appropriate, the court shall waive imposition of a sentence within the standard sentence range and impose a sentence consisting of either a prison-based alternative under subsection (5) of this section or a residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative under subsection (6) of this

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section. The residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative is only available if the midpoint of the standard range is twenty-four months or less.

(5) The prison-based alternative shall include:

- (a) A period of total confinement in a state facility for one-half of the midpoint of the standard sentence range or twelve months, whichever is greater. During incarceration in the state facility, offenders sentenced under this subsection shall undergo a comprehensive substance abuse assessment and receive, within available resources, treatment services appropriate for the offender. The treatment services shall be designed by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services, in cooperation with the department of corrections;
 - (b) The remainder of the midpoint of the standard range as a term of community custody which must include appropriate substance abuse treatment in a program that has been approved by the division of alcohol and substance abuse of the department of social and health services. If the department finds that conditions have been willfully violated, the offender may be reclassified to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence. An offender who fails to complete the program or who is administratively terminated from the program shall be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence as ordered by the sentencing court;
- 24 (c) Crime-related prohibitions including a condition not to use 25 illegal controlled substances;
 - (d) A requirement to submit to urinalysis or other testing to monitor that status; and
 - (e) A term of community custody pursuant to RCW 9.94A.715 to be imposed upon failure to complete or administrative termination from the special drug offender sentencing alternative program.
 - (6) The residential chemical dependency treatment-based alternative shall include:
 - (a) A term of community custody equal to one-half of the midpoint of the standard sentence range or two years, whichever is greater, conditioned on the offender entering and remaining in residential chemical dependency treatment certified under chapter 70.96A RCW for a period set by the court between three and six months. If the court imposes a term of community custody, the department shall, within

available resources, make chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the term of community custody. The court shall impose, as conditions of community custody, treatment and other conditions as proposed in the plan under subsection (3)(b) of this section. The department may impose conditions and sanctions as authorized in RCW 9.94A.715 (2), (3), (6), and (7), 9.94A.737, and 9.94A.740. The court shall schedule a progress hearing during the period of residential chemical dependency treatment, and schedule a treatment termination hearing for three months before the expiration of the term of community custody;

- (b) Before the progress hearing and treatment termination hearing, the treatment provider and the department shall submit written reports to the court and parties regarding the offender's compliance with treatment and monitoring requirements, and recommendations regarding termination from treatment. At the hearing, the court may:
- (i) Authorize the department to terminate the offender's community custody status on the expiration date determined under (a) of this subsection; or
- (ii) Continue the hearing to a date before the expiration date of community custody, with or without modifying the conditions of community custody; or
- (iii) Impose a term of total confinement equal to one-half the midpoint of the standard sentence range, followed by a term of community custody under RCW 9.94A.715;
- (c) If the court imposes a term of total confinement under (b)(iii) of this subsection, the department shall, within available resources, make chemical dependency assessment and treatment services available to the offender during the terms of total confinement and community custody.
- (7) If the court imposes a sentence under this section, the court may prohibit the offender from using alcohol or controlled substances and may require that the monitoring for controlled substances be conducted by the department or by a treatment alternatives to street crime program or a comparable court or agency-referred program. The offender may be required to pay thirty dollars per month while on community custody to offset the cost of monitoring. In addition, the court may impose any of the following conditions:
 - (a) Devote time to a specific employment or training;

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- 1 (b) Remain within prescribed geographical boundaries and notify the 2 court or the community corrections officer before any change in the 3 offender's address or employment;
 - (c) Report as directed to a community corrections officer;
 - (d) Pay all court-ordered legal financial obligations;
 - (e) Perform community restitution work;

- (f) Stay out of areas designated by the sentencing court;
- 8 (g) Such other conditions as the court may require such as 9 affirmative conditions.
 - (8)(a) The court may bring any offender sentenced under this section back into court at any time on its own initiative to evaluate the offender's progress in treatment or to determine if any violations of the conditions of the sentence have occurred.
 - (b) If the offender is brought back to court, the court may modify the terms of the community custody or impose sanctions under (c) of this subsection.
 - (c) The court may order the offender to serve a term of total confinement within the standard range of the offender's current offense at any time during the period of community custody if the offender violates the conditions of the sentence or if the offender is failing to make satisfactory progress in treatment.
 - (d) An offender ordered to serve a term of total confinement under(c) of this subsection shall receive credit for any time previously served under this section.
 - (9) If an offender sentenced to the prison-based alternative under subsection (5) of this section is found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation order, a hearing shall be held by the department unless waived by the offender, and, if the department finds that the offender is subject to a valid deportation order, the department may administratively terminate the offender from the program and reclassify the offender to serve the remaining balance of the original sentence.
 - (10) An offender sentenced under this section shall be subject to all rules relating to earned release time with respect to any period served in total confinement.
- 36 (11) Costs of examinations and preparing treatment plans under 37 subsections (2) and (3) of this section may be paid, at the option of

- 1 the county, from funds provided to the county from the criminal justice
- 2 treatment account under RCW 70.96A.350.

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